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WITHDRAWN

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HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

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SEPTEMBER No. 15 1925

THE DIRECTOR was the guest of honor at a dinner in the Biddle Memorial Room of the Harvard Club of New York, on Friday evening, April 10. Those present were: James Byrne, '77, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, F. R. Martin, '93, J. D. Greene, '96, L. P. Marvin, '98, G. T. Emmet, '98, H. M. Lydenberg, '97, P. B. Thompson, '97, W. G. Wendell, '09, C. L. Hay, '08, J. B. Munn, '12, H. R. Shurtleff, '06, J. L. Derby, '08, F. E. Parker, Jr., '18, C. C. Stillman, '98, Bridgham Curtis, '99, Lathrop C. Harper, Edgar H. Wells, '97.

* * *

MISS AMY LOWELL provided by her will that the pick of her library, together with money for the care of the books and for future additions, should be offered to Harvard, and that 'if the President and Fellows accept the bequests, . . . then the College Librarian together with an expert appointed by Mrs. Russell, . . . shall determine what books and manuscripts shall form said collection.' The college officials 'shall within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten years, at their own expense provide a room in or in connection with the library building suitable for the installation of my said collection of books and manuscripts, as it then exists, and for housing and displaying the nucleus of said collection with the additions thereto as hereinafter provided for under the name of 'The Amy Lowell Collection of Books and Manuscripts'; it being my will that said collection shall be available to students or other persons desiring to see it.'

In accordance with these provisions, Mr. Lane assigned to Miss Tucker and Mrs. Milner the task of examining all of Miss Lowell's books, and of selecting those which he, in consultation with Mr. Goodspeed on behalf of Mrs. Russell, should consider in making the selection for the College Library. The books chosen included, of course, all the manuscripts and the books which contain autograph inscriptions or annotations, of which Miss Lowell had secured many of priceless importance, and also all those which were not already in the Library. The selection was governed by the character of the room which is to perpetuate Miss Lowell's name in the Library. This is to be first of all a place for lovers and practitioners of verse as an expression of feeling or of experience. It will contain the volumes which Miss Lowell gathered for her own enjoyment or enlightenment, and those which in one way or another influenced her literary life. Mrs. Milner and Miss Tucker aimed to select whatever future students would find useful or inspiring.

It is understood that the books will be transferred to the Library for safe keeping at an early date, as soon as the legal requirements permit. The decision as to the room to be assigned to them will require careful consideration, as it involves various readjustments of the smaller rooms as now used, so that the ample time permitted by the terms of the bequest is a very fortunate provision.

* * *

A SCRAPBOOK, with a manuscript title, 'Pencillings in the Pit by John Tenniel, 1835,' is the Library's latest contribution of material to supplement the collection of artist's drawings which has already become a notable feature at the Fogg Museum. It is filled with sketches which show how the youthful artist amused himself when he went to the theatre, which explains why Mr. Shaw has given it a home in his collection. Tenniel evidently saw most of the good plays of the decade which

the book covers, perhaps the most notable being the earliest presentation of 'London Assurance,' the sketches preserving his impressions of nearly all of the original cast. There are a score of studies of Macready, and portraits of Charles Mathews, Madame Vestris, Charles Kean, T. P. Cooke, Widdecombe, Van Amburgh the Lion Tamer, Fanny Kemble's sister Adelaide, John, the father of Lester Wallack, Harrison the famous tenor, Helen Fawcitt, the Vandenhoffs, Miss Fairbrother, Priscilla Horton, Rubin, La Blache, besides occasional supers and others who failed to win a place in theatrical memories.

* * *

MR. SHAW has contributed to the Milton collection, from the Theatre collection, an announcement that 'Pratt's Great Botanical and Poetical Panorama of the Garden of Eden, as described in Milton's Paradise, An Immense Moving Mirror of Nature,' was to be seen in 1850 at Cabot Hall. Not the least moving portion of the announcement is headed 'Voices from Harvard University,' and consists of letters of commendation from the ex-President and three professors. Ex-President Edward Everett wrote a friendly letter, but the professors of Hebrew and of Natural Religion, George R. Noyes and James Walker, merely expressed their 'concurrence with what is said above,' evidently adding their remarks on the same sheet with Governor Everett's. Professor Asa Gray was more kindly, saying he was sorry he could not attend the exhibition a second time, and that he 'was greatly pleased with it as a work of art.' The panorama, by a member of the 'Boston Artist's Association,' included three groups of Adam and Eve, 'Of the Natural Size, Painted in Oil Colors, and Highly Finished.'

* * *

IN RETURN, the Milton collection has secured a manuscript volume which would be equally prized, and as appropriately located, in the Theatre collection. Stamped

on the side of the original Russia leather binding is the inscription; 'Mrs. Siddons Manuscript Copy of Milton's Paradise Lost.' A leather label on the inside reads; 'Presented by Mrs. Siddons to Miss Wilkinson July, 1818.' On the first page is written 'Paradise Lost. Abridged at the request of some friends, for the purpose of dividing it into four readings, intended for the four first Wednesday or Friday Evenings in Lent by Mrs. Siddons.' Among the portraits of the actress in the Theatre collection is a large engraving representing her reading from this volume, the whole of which is in her handwriting.

* * *

THE GIFT of the Welsh-Heath collection of Children's Books included three packs of cards. This doubles the Library's 'source material' for a subject whose importance may be gauged by the 500 pages of the two volumes of special printed catalogue issued by the British Museum, or by the 3200 facsimile reproductions in the comprehensive French treatise published in 1906. The packs of cards in the Harvard Library are useless for their original purposes, being incomplete. In other ways they are more valuable. In the Harry Elkins Widener collection, and one of its special treasures, are nine cards which date, at the latest, from the earlier years of the sixteenth century, and illustrate the way cards were produced for at least a century further back. The Fearing collection of Angling books contains a pack which has been identified as one of several advertised in 1720. That was a famous time for caricatures and satirical prints, and the pictures on these cards satirize the causes for the great London financial exploit of that year, the 'South Sea Bubble.'

* * *

A SUPERVISING cataloguer was comforted, one dog-day afternoon, by discovering a card in its proper place, reading:

Occasional Happy Thoughts ooo No Record kept by H. C. L [with a manuscript note 'H. C. L has two']

NORTON PERKINS, '98

Just a year ago, on September 4, a man came to the Library carrying two heavy suitcases. The ensuing hour has already become proverbial as altogether the happiest recorded in the Library's annals. There have been more valuable gifts, though not often, but never has a gift given more pleasure to all concerned. To the librarians, there was the fascination of unwrapping packages and handling books long known by reputation but seldom seen, with the added joy of discovering with almost monotonous regularity that these volumes were not only intrinsically precious, but that the individual copy had some special claim to distinction given it by a former possessor. Better still, they all belonged together, being the works of one man or of his near friend. They came moreover with no hampering restrictions, the giver merely requesting that he might have the privilege of making the offering to his Alma Mater. Best of all was the giver's spontaneous delight at the pleasure of those who were handling these books and autograph manuscripts for the first time, and at their assurance that these would make the Harvard Library greater even than it was already. Simple, unalloyed pleasure; the humility which goes so well with the doing of the finest things; complete happiness; are the recollections of that September morning.

Six months earlier, Mr. Potter had enquired of a New York bookseller whether the Library had a chance of getting, at prices within its resources, a few of the titles by American authors which were coming up at auction in the collection of Stephen H. Wakeman. The response was discouraging, but it was coupled with the information that 'A friend of the University' had instructed the dealer to try to buy certain of the desired items, with the intention of presenting them eventually to Harvard. The intention soon led to a correspondence, which in turn led

to that September day, and to subsequent gifts which have made the winter of 1924–25 memorable.

It was Norton Perkins, '98, who made these gifts. He died on July 14.

The issue of these NOTES for March last, tried to show a little of the importance of the Coleridge and Wordsworth material which Mr. Perkins had given. It was an unsatisfactory effort, because so many more things had been sent by him to Cambridge before the publication could be issued, that it seemed already out of date to those who were having the fun of examining the latest accessions. It is a compensating thought, now that he is gone, that he also was made happy by what he was doing during those months in hospital and of convalescence before the final turn.

Writing of himself for his classmates, in anticipation of their twenty-fifth reunion, Perkins said that he had 'ridden several hobbies with delight, but . . . three survive: music, mountains, and books. . . . I have always loved books. They are the most lasting of all my hobbies.' This feeling for these best of his friends crops up in his letters to the Library. A few extracts will show why the realization of a deep personal loss, of human friendship, leaves little room for thought of what he might yet have done for the institution.

The correspondence with Mr. Potter opens with an assurance that he would 'greatly appreciate the pleasure of a short talk with you concerning a few of my books and matters connected with the library.' This was soon followed by a letter which expresses the spirit with which he made all his gifts: 'It would give me great pleasure to present to the Harvard Library all of the items, if you think they would prove acceptable, or such of them as the Library would care to have.' A fortnight later he wrote: 'I much fear you will be disappointed in the quality of the Coleridge items, but I should be a very happy person indeed were any of this material to prove of the smallest

help to Professor Lowes in his forthcoming book. At any rate your kind and hearty expressions and those of Professor Lowes have given me the keenest pleasure that I have known in a considerable time. . . . I am enclosing my check to defray the expense of the bookplate you so kindly had made for me.'

As soon as the doctors would let him up, came the September visit when he brought his beloved volumes to Cambridge. 'Wholly delightful and memorable' are his words in referring to it. A few days later he wrote: 'Yesterday I saw Mr. Edgar H. Wells, and he is sending to the Library the following Wordsworth books to form a part of my gift. . . . Mr. Wells is also sending an autograph letter of Wordsworth to Allan Cunningham to be put with the other letters. . . . He is sending another Coleridge volume which I hope may interest Professor Lowes. . . . I am enclosing herewith my check for $1000 . . . and should greatly appreciate your applying this sum when an opportunity or occasion arises to the purchase of any book or books or other material which may serve in any way to enhance the value or usefulness of this small collection.'

The Library was undeniably grateful, and the letters which he received, wrote Mr. Perkins, 'cannot but warm the cockles of a Harvard man's heart. This morning the twelve numbers of the Harvard Library Notes arrived. They are a real delight to me, and I cannot thank you enough. I am looking forward eagerly to another visit to the Library. . . . I am sending you today two Coleridge autograph letters . . . and a copy of Coleridge's "Remorse" with MS. notes by J. Rogers Rees, which seems to have been used as a sort of prompter's copy. . . . With best wishes and renewed gratitude for your many kindnesses.'

A week later he is sending a second copy of 'Sibylline Leaves,' 'as it had apparently an unpublished draft of the gloss in the "Ancient Mariner" in Coleridge's handwriting. . . . As Professor Lowes has kindly written

that he considers that this book would be an acceptable addition to the Coleridge items in the Library, I am sending it to you today and if you feel the same way about it I shall be very grateful to you if you will be so kind as to put it with the others.'

In December came a copy of 'Reliquiae Baxterianae' which had been loaned to Coleridge, with annotations which Mr. Lowes had made a special trip to Philadelphia to examine. The accompanying letter remarked that 'As it seems to me an interesting item I am having it sent to the Library as a Christmas present.' In March he had advance information that his gifts were to be mentioned in these NOTES. Surprised, he wrote that 'You people have all been so cordially generous in this matter and the notices which have already appeared in the "Bulletin" have been so very kind that I hardly expected any further references to it, but the subject is naturally near my heart and I should like very much to see the Library Notes if you can spare me a copy.'

It was early in the winter that a group of the younger men who frequent the Library asked Mr. Perkins to dine with them at the Club of Odd Volumes in Boston, assuring him that, in order to make certain that there should be no impression of ulterior motives in their gratitude for his gifts, none of the Library or University officials would be permitted to attend. Dates were fixed, but the doctors had their hands on him again, and postponements were compulsory. Another dinner which he had looked forward to, and in the planning of which he had a goodly share, but could not attend, is recorded on the first page of this issue. But no one could have guessed from any break in the regularity with which parcels came to the Library with his compliments, that there was anything wrong. A note from Mrs. Perkins, whose own keenly sympathetic enjoyment of her husband's happiness is not least of the memories of that first meeting in the Library twelve months ago, says:

The last pleasure of his life was to telephone to Edgar Wells an order for some Wordsworth letters which I shall have the comfort of sending you in due time. With grateful reflections, I am

Ever sincerely yours,
Ethel Whitney Perkins.

The latest addition to the Coleridge collection is a copy of his 'Aids to Reflection in the Formation of a Manly Character,' with the author's notes in preparation for an improved edition, and inscribed 'The Gift of C. C. Stillman, '98, in Memory of Norton Perkins.'

MILTONIANA

By Francis P. Magoun, Jr.

Through the courtesy of the 'Harvard Alumni Bulletin' the writer has been able to make use of material published in the issue for April 20, 1925.

An unexpectedly rapid enrichment of the University Library in books by and upon the poet John Milton offers a fitting opportunity for some account of the past and present history of the Harvard collection of Miltoniana. Certain recent gifts are of great importance, but their significance depends in a considerable measure on the fact that these constitute an addition to an already exceedingly fine nucleus. A brief sketch, then, of the history of these Harvard Milton books will not only serve to display the resources of the Library in this special field, but will also provide an appropriate setting for the more recently acquired treasures.

The genesis of the Harvard Milton collection antedates the fire which devastated the Library in 1764, and from the period preceding this disaster we are fortunate in possessing three Milton volumes, viz.: Volume II of the Tonson edition (1720) of the 'Poetical Works of Mr. John Milton' and both volumes of Thomas Birch's edition (1753) of the 'Works of John Milton, Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous.' The former was the gift of Mr. Thomas Hollis of London, Merchant, the latter came to us

from his nephew, Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn. On the first blank leaf of Volume I of the 'Works' is the following gracious inscription: 'Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn, an Englishman, a Lover of Liberty, his Country, and its excellent constitution as most nobly restored at the happy Revolution, is desirous of having the honor to present Milton's prose works, and Toland's life of Milton [destroyed in the fire, but replaced by Mr. Hollis in October, 1764] to the public library of Harvard College in New England. Jan. 1, 1759.' After the fire, Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn, an ardent Milton enthusiast, presented the Library with a copy of the 'History of Muscovia' (1682), the poet's posthumously published history of Russia and the Far-East; also the second (1674) edition of 'Paradise Lost. A Poem in Twelve Books,' the first edition in which the poem appeared with the present familiar division into twelve books as against the previous (and original) arrangement in ten.

For a time further acquisition of first and second editions proceeded slowly. In 1850 came the first (1671) edition of 'Paradise Regained . . . to which is added Samson Agonistes' and in 1861 the very rare 'Justa Edovardo King naufrago' (Obsequies to Edward King Drowned at Sea) (1638), a collective volume of thirty-six poems in Greek, Latin, and English, composed by different authors and dedicated to the memory of Edward King, fellow-collegian of the poet. The last poem in the volume is Milton's 'Lycidas.' It is signed J. M.[1] The same year brought us the 'Poems of Mr. John Milton, both English and Latin, Compos'd at several times . . . London . . . and sold at the signe of the Princes Arms in Pauls Churchyard' (1645).[2] At about the same time (1865) we acquired the second (1673) edition of this same work issued under a new title 'Poems, &c. upon Several Occasions . . . printed

[1] Bought for $42.50, the value of this slender volume has, in the interim, increased perhaps five-hundredfold; curiously enough the 1835 Dublin reprint (not facsimile) of this volume is one of our most recent acquisitions.

[2] Beautifully reproduced in type-facsimile by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1924.

for Tho. Dring at the White Lion next Chancery Lane End, in Fleet-street (1673).' This is altered from the first (1645) in many details, notably by the addition of a number of hitherto unpublished sonnets and by the inclusion of a 'small Tractate of Education to Mr. Hartlib.' [3]

To the bequest (1874) of Senator Charles Sumner belongs the most precious single Milton item in the Harvard Collection. This is the Milton autograph preserved in the famous *album amicorum* kept by Camillo Cerdogni (often gallicized Cardouin), a Neapolitan nobleman and Protestant refugee who supported himself in Geneva by teaching Italian. Cerdogni's album is a paper 18mo (ca. $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6''$) volume of 283 pages, of which page 1 (a left-hand page), somewhat torn and now mounted on a whole sheet, bears the arms of the owner with the motto 'Avita virtus' above, and below 'Camillus Cardoyni equ[e]s Neapolitanus. Anno Domini 1608.' The album is quite filled with the signatures of visitors who, besides their names, inscribed verses, quotations, or original tributes,[4] and — in a few instances — nicely executed illuminated coats of arms. Milton's entry occupies the upper half of p. 110 (the lower half is blank) as follows:

— if Vertue feeble were
Heaven it selfe would stoope to her.
Cœlum non animum muto dum trans mare curro
Johannes Miltonus
Anglus
Junij 10°. 1639 [*in another hand*] [5]

[3] First issued separately in 1644; this rare first issue was presented to the Library in 1925.

[4] In Arabic, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Italian and Latin, these testify eloquently to the catholicity and scholarship of the visitors. The chronology of the entries does not, it may be observed, follow the succession of the pages: thus, on p. 2 we find the entry 1671, on p. 144, 1609, and, quite at the end, on p. 283, 1633.

[5] The English quotation is, of course, the concluding couplet of 'Comus'; the Latin, an adaptation of Horace, Epist. 1. 11.27. For a further account of the album, see D. Masson, 'Life of Milton' (rev. ed., London, 1881), I, 833 and note 2. In S. L. Sotheby's 'Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton' (London, 1861) is a facsimile of the Milton page (Plate XIV, opp. p. 98), and a list of prominent Englishmen who signed in the album is printed on p. 106.

Vying closely with the album in association interest is an edition of Pindar, 'Πινδάρου Περίοδος. Pindari Olympia, Pythia, Nemea, Isthmia . . . Johannes Benedictus Mendis repurgavit . . . Salmurii [Saumur], 1620,' also from Senator Sumner.[6] Though the Pindar has no autograph, it contains many annotations in Milton's hand, and at the back is a considerable manuscript index of proper names (except Homer and Pindar) occurring in the notes to the text. The last item of the Sumner bequest to be mentioned is a hybrid variant of the first edition of 'Paradise Lost' with the third title page and the preliminary leaves usually associated with the fourth title page.

In 1885 one hundred and eight items were presented by the heirs of George Ticknor, Smith Professor of French and Spanish. This gift furnished us with first editions of a very considerable number of Milton's prose writings, English and Latin, a late variant of the first edition of 'Paradise Lost, A Poem Written in Ten Books,' and a second (1680) edition of 'Paradise Regained . . . to which is added Samson Agonistes.' From the same bequest we received important bibliographical variants of the first (1645) and second (1673) editions of the 'Poems', of which we already possessed copies. The imprint of the Ticknor copy of the 1645 edition runs: 'sold . . . in S. Pauls Churchyard,' while in the copy mentioned above the 'S.' before 'Pauls' is lacking.[7] In the copy of the 1673 edition mentioned above, the imprint is as follows: 'Printed for Tho. Dring at the White Lion next Chancery Lane End, in Fleet-street. 1673'; from the Ticknor copy we learn that Thomas Dring had moved his establishment: 'Printed for Tho. Dring at the Blew Anchor next Mitre Court over against Fetter Lane in Fleet-street. 1673.'[8]

[6] See Messrs. Sotheby's Catalogue of August 5th, 1871, Item 1588. The page on which this appears is inclosed in the Library's copy of the volume.

[7] The existence of this was happily noticed by Professor George Lyman Kittredge on an occasion when one of them was being considered for disposal as a duplicate.

[8] This is the later variant. See H. R. Plomer, 'A Dictionary of the Printers and Booksellers . . . 1668 to 1725' (London, Bibliographical Society, 1922), p. 107 *sub* Dring (Thomas). According to Plomer, Dring transferred his place of business in 1673 from the White Lion to the Blue Anchor.

In the years following 1885 the growth of the collection was marked by the gradual accumulation of Milton *literatur:* modern annotated editions, translations into foreign languages, critical studies and essays on the life and writings of the poet. Though less picturesque, the very abundance of such works records the advance with the years in the serious appreciation, scholarly study, and deepening interest in Milton; their importance and value to the student is quite on a par with that of the more intrinsically valuable originals and associational volumes.

In 1915 the Harry Elkins Widener Collection brought us a copy of the first (1667) impression of the first edition of 'Paradise Lost. A Poem Written in Ten Books'; also the second (1632) and third (1664) folio editions of Shakspere's plays in which Milton's 'Epitaph on the admirable Dramaticke poet VV. Shakespeare' was printed anonymously among the several laudatory poems following on the dedicatory of the editors Heminge and Condell. The 'Epitaph' in the Second Folio has the distinction of being the first work of the poet to appear in print.[9]

In 'Choice Psalmes put into Musick, for three voices. By Henry and William Lawes, Brothers . . . London . . . 1648' was first published the graceful sonnet 'To my Friend Mr. Henry Lawes' (verso of sig. a), signed *J. Milton.* This is the first edition of the sonnet which next appeared in the 1673 edition of the 'Poems.' 'Choice Psalmes' was acquired by the Library in 1924.

The year 1925 has seen the addition of a greater number of bibliographically important items than any one year since the Ticknor bequest was received in 1885. To one donor we owe a copy of the first edition of 'Comus,' ranking with the 'Justa Edovardo King' as one of the greatest rarities of English literature. Published in 1637 by Henry Lawes, the work appeared anonymously, and in a foreword Lawes tells us that it was 'not openly acknowledg'd

[9] Not, of course, the first in date of composition. Many of the poems in the collected edition of 1645 are assigned an earlier date by the author himself.

by the author.' [10] The original title,[11] 'A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634: On Michaelmasse night, before the Right Honorable, Iohn Earle of Bridgewater, Vis-Count Brackly, Lord Præsident of Wales,' reminds us that Milton composed the piece — probably at the suggestion of Lawes — as part of the celebration held in honor of Sir John Egerton's belated assumption of the office of governor of the Welsh Marches. The Harvard copy is hallowed by associations: first, because it was given in memory of Lionel de Jersey Harvard ('15),[12] a collateral descendant of John Harvard, founder of the University; secondly, because it is said to have formed at one time a part of the collection at Ludlow Castle, where it was first performed.

To another anonymous donor we are deeply indebted for a very large number of exceedingly valuable and important items which go far towards completing our collection of seventeenth-century editions. As in the case of the Ticknor bequest, space does not permit a detailed consideration of the prose works, but in connection with Milton's activity as a political pamphleteer a word about the Royal Proclamation of 1660 is in order. On the 13th of August 1660, as the result of a resolution previously passed in the House,[13] a royal proclamation was issued for the 'calling in, and suppressing of two books by John Milton.' One of these was the 'Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio' (First Defence of the English People against Salmasius) (1650); the other 'Εἰκονοκλάστης in answer to a book intitl'd Εἰκὼν Βασιλική, or the Portrature of his sacred Majesty in his solitudes and sufferings' (first ed., 1649, second ed., 1650). The Proclamation ultimately directed

[10] First publicly acknowledged in the 1645 edition of the 'Poems.'

[11] The use of the name of the protagonist, Comus, as the first word in the title seems to have been introduced in 1738 in a stage adaptation of the text; in connection with a straight text, it appears in an edition by R. Foulis, Glasgow, 1747. The *editio princeps* was reproduced in type-facsimile by Dodd, Mead and Co. (New York, 1903), in Facsimile Reprints of Rare Books, Literature Series, No. I.

[12] Killed in action in the service of his country (England) in the Great War.

[13] See Masson, op. cit. (1st ed.), VI, 181–82.

that such copies of these as were obtained, together with 'Υβριστοδίκαι. The Obstructours of Justice, or a defence of the Honorable sentence passed upon the late King by the High Court of Justice' (1649) by the Rev. John Goodwin, 'be publickly burnt by the hand of the common hangman.' The recent gift of what was at first thought to be a duplicate has revealed the fact that the Library now possesses two distinct editions of the Proclamation, with an important, not to say amusing, variant in the first.[14]

The bibliography of the first edition of 'Paradise Lost' has been a matter of rather widely divergent views, for the whole problem is complicated by the fact that the text, once printed, was issued in comparatively small lots over a period of three years (1667–69), and was provided with a title page and bound up for sale only as the demand for copies arose. It is not possible in the compass of the present note to attempt a detailed description of the Harvard copies of the first edition,[15] but it may be said that the Library now possesses all of the recognized variants as well as the Sumner hybrid mentioned above.[16]

A report on the Harvard Libraries, made in 1892, showed that 'books by and upon Milton numbered 278 volumes.' [17] Since this report, the collection has enjoyed a steady growth; so that a rough census made in August, 1925 shows nearly 750 titles, not counting separately catalogued periodical articles.

In summing up the present state of the Harvard collection of Miltoniana, it will be illustrative to strike a com-

[14] Noted by Masson, *op. cit. supra*, VI, 181.

[15] Thanks to the exceedingly careful study of this controverted matter by Miss Tucker of the Library Staff, all essential bibliographical data will appear on the new cards at present printing.

[16] For a minute study of the various impressions of the first ed. of 'Paradise Lost,' students and workers in the field are referred to W. T. Lowndes, 'Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature' (new ed., London, 1860), III, ii, 1557–58; for facsimiles of the important title pages and further discussion, see 'Milton Tercentenary' (*cit. infra*), pp. 100 f.; most recently, A. W. Pollard, 'Bibliography of Milton,' The Library, N. Ser., X (1909), 23 f.

[17] 'Library of Harvard University. Bibliographical Contributions.' No. 45 (1892), col. 18.

parison between our own collection and the collection exhibited in 1908 at Christ's College, Cambridge, arranged in celebration of the Tercentenary of Milton's birth. The items in this exhibition were got together from the libraries of twenty-one Cambridge Colleges, supplemented by loans from several private collections.[18] Arranged chronologically according to date of publication, the assembled Miltoniana (up to the year 1700) totalled about 120 items; of these the Harvard Library has 102, including all the real rarities, plus a few items not shown at the Tercentenary Exhibition, such as several varieties of the first edition of 'Paradise Lost,' and the sixth edition (1695) of the same.

The above notes have mainly taken account of the various seventeenth-century editions, but already certain important gaps in the period after 1699 have been filled in. Among these, special mention may be made — on purely sentimental grounds — of a splendid set of the Tonson edition (1720), of which we previously possessed only the second volume, a relic saved from the fire of 1764. Modern editions, English and American, of the complete, selected, and single works in prose and verse are coming steadily in, and a hasty canvass of the field would seem to indicate that, at the present time, that vast treasure house, the British Museum, remains our one serious rival for the position of preëminence in this noble field of English literature.

This article makes no pretence to being 'up to date.' As it goes to the printer, the donor already mentioned sends 'The Life and Reigne of King Charls, Or the Pseudo-Martyr discovered. With a late Reply to an Invective Remonstrance against the Parliament and present Government. London, Printed for W. Roybould at the signe of the Unicorn in Pauls Church-yard 1651.' Halkett and Laing, as well as the catalogues of the British Museum and Bodleian libraries, ascribe this to Milton. *Ed.*

[18] 'Milton Tercentenary. The Portraits, Prints and Writings of John Milton' (Cambridge, 1908), pp. 125 f. and ibid. (addenda), pp. 154 f.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

The Harvard chap-books have long been well known as among the Library's strongest features. Among them are to be found the pickings from many collections of the past, going back to Thomas Hollis, who contributed a little witchcraft item in 1768. James Boswell and his son, Sir Alexander, once owned some of these books, as did Joseph Ritson, James Maidment, Bishop Percy and Heber the omnivorous. From the time of Professor Child, the collection has grown steadily, being in later years one of the special hobbies of Professor Kittredge. Twenty years ago, when Mr. Lane issued a 'Bibliographical Contribution' listing the chap-books and broadside ballads in the Library, there were some 3000 separate items. Since then, the additions have continued to be the despair of cataloguers and classifiers. All attempt at detailed and orderly arrangement was abandoned long ago, awaiting the hoped-for day when there will be an adequate staff of assistants equipped for specialization in this sort of work. The fact that these troublesome little things are regarded as folklore has also tended to conceal, except to those familiar with the Library's ways, much of the incidental interest of individual items in this classification.

Among other things, these chap-book shelves contain a very creditable collection of children's books, a subject which appeals to a few keen collectors. The interest in the books from this point of view, and a growing appreciation of the importance of studying juvenile literature, has led during the past decade to the segregation of accessions which will some day constitute the nucleus for a special classification of juvenilia.

One curious thing which was discovered in looking through the shelves with this proposed new division in mind, was that the chap-book collection, strong in so many ways, was strikingly weak in examples of the pro-

ductions of John Newbery, the most famous of all publishers of books for the young. This was the more surprising because the printed catalogue issued in 1905, prepared by Mr. Tillinghast, owes its inception largely to the interest of Charles Welsh, whose book about Newbery did a great deal to extend the appreciation of the fascination, as well as of the extraordinary influence, of his publications.

Mr. Welsh, who was connected with the Boston firm of D. C. Heath & Company, publishers of school books, became an ardent collector of the Newbery publications, and as well of the equally elusive and informing productions of rivals and of successors in the effort to stimulate and improve the juvenile mind. After Mr. Welsh's death, his collection, numbering over 800 items, passed to Mr. Heath, and a few months ago to a Boston bookseller. As soon as the rumor that these books might come onto the market reached Cambridge, the Order Department made enquiries, and also called it to the attention of one of the faithful friends of the Folklore collection. Meantime, however, the collection had passed to Goodspeed's Bookshop, whence they were quickly retrieved by Mr. Percival Merritt, '82, long an appreciative admirer of Newbery's charming little volumes. He is also a loyal friend to the Library, and had known that Mr. Potter was trying to put his hand on these same books, and so, after taking out a few of the Newbery titles for which he had long been searching, he sent the whole lot as a gift to Harvard.

Not to be outdone in this generosity, and not for the first time, Mr. Goodspeed offered his share in the gift. For good measure, as Harvard did not get everything which Mr. Welsh had possessed, Mr. Goodspeed supplemented that collection with a dozen or more particularly choice copies of especially rare items. These were treasures which he had laid aside and put in his personal library, as he had come upon them among the various libraries which have passed through his hands.

The nascent section of Juvenilia will now possess a thoroughly representative selection of Newbery publications. It cannot compete with the two or three special collections whose owners have sought far and wide for the vestiges of what colonial children read. From the latter portion of the eighteenth century, however, it can offer a most creditable showing, with quite enough items of exceptional interest or rarity to give it a satisfactory standing among its rivals, public or private.

A very entertaining group of juvenile booklets already stand by themselves, on the shelves where they are classified both as miniature books and also as 'F,' which stands in the Library's alphabet for both Fishing and Fearing. These are copies of the elementary treatise on the 'History of Fishes,' which under that or other variations of the title, went through countless editions in England and from the presses of printers at Boston, Hartford, Concord, Philadelphia, New York and a few other places in the United States, during the early decades of the nineteenth century. A similar work on 'Natural History' contains an amusing picture and description of a whale, so that this likewise fell within the range of Mr. Fearing's omnivorous interest. Another fisherman who has done many nice things for the Library is Mr. Charles H. Taylor, '90, and one of his amusements has been to demonstrate in the most effective and practical way, that he had numerous books which Mr. Fearing did not have, by giving these to be added to the Fearing collection. It is characteristic of the multitudinous nature of all these miniature books for the young, that a handful of them, all containing the description of the whale, sent by Mr. Taylor, supplied not a single duplicate of those which had come from Mr. Fearing.

Among Miss Lowell's books, there are a large number of juvenile publications, many of which were associated with her own childhood. Among these, not least in future value is a complete series of the Rollo books.

HARVARD'S BOSSUET

Until recently Harvard's collection of the works of Jacques Bénigne Bossuet has been very meagre, consisting of some eight first editions published during the author's lifetime, three first editions published after his death and a few later editions and translations. For one of the foremost ecclesiastics in the history of France, whose works have both literary and historic interest, this was rather an insignificant showing.

In June the opportunity came to increase our collection overwhelmingly. The Walpole Galleries in New York offered for sale by auction fifty Bossuet items, all 'éditions originales.' These were either handsomely bound in morocco or were in the original bindings. Of these fifty titles we purchased thirty-two. Eight of the remaining eighteen were already on our shelves, and the other ten went to another bidder.

From a bibliographical standpoint, the rarest of these books which we acquired is the 'Liber Psalmorum cum notis.' Lugduni, [Lyons] 1690. This is said to be the only copy known and is dated a year earlier than the accepted 'édition originale.'

Another treasure, the 'Histoire des variations des églises protestantes.' Paris, 1688, is a proof copy with manuscript corrections, evidently a copy made up before the final printing. The book was written in defense of catholicism and to demonstrate the inconsistencies of a religious belief that did not recognize authority, and that was in a continual state of change. Distinctly partisan, particularly vindictive towards Luther and his writings, it caused a sensation in its time and was refuted by several of the clergy. 'Défense de l'histoire des variations contre la réponse de M. Besnage, Ministre de Roterdam.' Paris, 1691, is a defense against the attacks of Bishop Burnet and M. Besnage, in which Bossuet accuses the former of

interfering in the affairs of France. This copy belonged to Monrod and has his ex-libris and monogram on the cover.

The copy of 'Méditations sur la remission des péchéz, pour le temps du Jubilé et des indulgences, tirées du Concile de Trente.' Paris, 1696, is interesting especially for its association value. It was the Dauphin's own copy with his device, a fleur-de-lys surmounted by the Royal Crown, stamped in the bottom panel of the back. It is a reimpression with a change of title of 'Instructions et prières pour le Jubilé, avec le mandement de Monseigneur l'evesque de Meaux pour les fidelles de son diocèse.' Meaux, 1692.

Among the earlier imprints are the first edition 'propre-ment dite,' Paris, 1671, and the third edition, Paris, 1679, of the 'Exposition de la doctrine de l'église catholique sur les matières de controverse.' This polemic aimed to do away with the misunderstandings and misrepresentations that were constantly widening the gulf between the Catholic and Protestant faiths. Bossuet was accused by reformers of toning down the harshness of the Roman dogma with the purpose of converting the Huguenots. Published at a time when religious opinions were a matter of extreme seriousness and coming from the pen of one of the most renowned and influential controversialists of his time it created the greatest excitement. It is the most frequently revised, most bitterly attacked, and most widely translated of all his works.

Similarly, each of these rarities has some special interest both bibliographically and historically. Of 'Lettres et opuscules de M. Bossuet.' Paris, 1748, there is said to be no copy in the Bibliotheque Nationale. 'Libri Salomonis proverbia.' Paris, 1693, is a superb uncut example of the 'édition originale,' many leaves unopened; and very likely unique in this state. 'Declaratio illustriss. et reverendiss. ecclesiae. principum L. A. de Noailles Archie.' Paris, 1697, is 'excessively rare.' 'Explication de la

prophétie d'Isaie sur l'enfantement de la Sainte Vierge.' Paris, 1704, is the 'édition originale' and the last work printed before the author's death, and so on.

By this purchase we have raised the Library's collection of Bossuet from a mediocre to a surprisingly fine one. To be sure there are many gaps, and of the earliest writings, including the most famous funeral orations, we still have nothing at all. But we are now in a position to add to it whenever opportunity offers and hope gradually to make it approach perfection.

Professor Morize has pointed out that, so far, we have no adequate modern edition of Bossuet's works, except for the correspondence. This new addition to the resources at Harvard may well offer the opportunity and the incentive for some scholar who has the aptitude for undertaking the preliminary studies looking toward the preparation of critical editions of some of Bossuet's writings.

Gertrude M. Shaw

CONCERNING THE LIBRARY

February–August, 1925
Compiled by Milton E. Lord

Harvard Club of Hawaii's Policy of Sending to the Library Books on Hawaii. Alumni Bulletin, 27:654, February 26.

A news note, announcing the vote of the Club to send to the Library a copy of Bishop Restarich's 'Hawaii from the Viewpoint of a Bishop.'

Business School Library. Alumni Bulletin, 27:654, February 26.

An architect's sketch of the front elevation of the library building in the new Business School group.

Widener Gets Photo of John Harvard Chapel. Crimson, February 28.

The John Harvard Chapel at Southwark Cathedral, London, the site of our founder's baptism. A gift from William Hooper, '80.

Reproduced in Crimson, March 7, Pictorial Section, p. 5.

Mentioned in Boston Transcript, February 28, pt. 2, p. 12; and in Alumni Bulletin, 27:688, March 5.

Johnsoniana Collection Now on View at Widener Library. Crimson, March 5.

Notice of an exhibition of Johnson material in the Harry Elkins Widener Room.

Also in Alumni Bulletin, 27:714, March 12.

Farnsworth Room to be Copied at Minnesota. Crimson, March 7.

Anonymous gift to the Library of the University of Minnesota for a room similar to our Farnsworth Room.

Hersey Tells Anecdotes of Theatrical History. Crimson, March 9.

Report of lecture at Boston Public Library on Sunday, March 8, by Mr. F. W. C. Hersey. An attempt, by means of stereopticon slides, to show the extent and value of the Harvard Theatre Collection. Announced in Crimson, March 7.

Law School Library Has Many Treasures. Crimson, March 10.

Notes some of the outstanding items in the collections of the Law Library.

Musical Manuscript of Value Is Found. Crimson, March 12.

Discovery of an old musical manuscript in the vellum binding of an original edition of Elizabethan plays. Apparently part of an antiphon in the Easter Mass of the Catholic Church, dating from 1550 at the latest.

Winship Goes to Europe. Crimson, March 14.

Announcement of Mr. Winship's trip to Europe, where he will incidentally look after certain interests of the Library.

Old Textbooks at Widener Reveal Undergraduate Life and Customs of Eighteenth Century. Crimson, March 13.

Notice of an exhibition in the Treasure Room.

Widener Houses Largest Collection of Theatrical Memorabilia in World. Crimson, March 25.

Descriptive article, giving general history of the collection and mentioning a few items of specific interest. Designed apparently as part of the Crimson's propaganda for a University Theatre.

What Horror Is This? Crimson, March 25.

A letter to the Crimson, complaining of the 'infernal machines . . . placed in Widener, Emerson and other places for the purpose of drying one's hands.'

Unpublished Manuscripts in Widener Display Show Famous Authors in Light Mood. Crimson, March 26.

An account of Dickens, Thackeray, Sterne, and other items on exhibition in Harry Elkins Widener Room.

Also noted in Boston Transcript, March 27.

Old Collection Given University Shows History of Harvard Song Writing. Crimson, April 9.

Lost Montesquieu Letters Found in Widener Library. Persian University Letter Nos. 1–5. Crimson, April 10, 16, May 1, 12, 25.

A literary hoax in connection with publicity given by the Crimson to its prize essay contest.

Business Library Is Expanding. Crimson, April 15.

A general statement to the effect that the Baker gift removes all physical restrictions on its future development.

Harvard Miltoniana. By Francis P. Magoun, Jr., '16. Alumni Bulletin, 27:875–78, April 30.

Reprinted with revisions and additions in this issue of Library Notes.

Acquisitions Add to Value of Miltoniana. Crimson, May 1.

Announcement of gift of four important Milton items, among them a first edition of 'Comus.' The Harvard Milton collection thus becomes the second best in the world.

Less Noise, Please! Crimson, May 4.

Editorial, asking for removal of children who 'gambol and frolic up and down the steps of Widener and all about the buildings.'

Amy Lowell's Library Is Left in Will to Harvard. Crimson, May 16, also Alumni Bulletin, 27:969, May 21.

Miss Lowell's personal library, rich in Keatsiana, comes to Harvard; also the residue of her estate, for purchase of books.

To the Ladies. Crimson, May 22.

Editorial protesting against presence of women students — 'giggling girls passing to and from the delivery room' in the Library.

Legitimate Thirst. Crimson, May 26.

A letter asking for additional sources of drinking water in Library.

Harvard Miltoniana. Boston Transcript, May 27.

'The Bibliographer' deals particularly with the provenance of the Harvard 'Comus.'

Amy Lowell Literary Treasures Go to Harvard. Boston Transcript, July 18.

An account by Mrs. Milner of the outstanding items in the Amy Lowell bequest.

[Relative Sizes of Libraries of World.] Boston Transcript, July 22.

'The Librarian' makes a comparison of Harvard with other libraries of the world, based on statistics taken from 'Index Generalis.'

BIBL. LONDIN. UNIV.